



## JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, May 2, 1844.

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## FOR PRESIDENT

**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention

## FOR GOVERNOR,

**GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,**  
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

## FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

**SIMEON GUILFORD,**  
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

## SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

**CHESTER BUTLER,** of Luzerne.  
**TOWNSEND HAINES,** of Chester.

## Districts.

- 1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
- 2 John Price Wetherill, do.
- 3 John D. Neinstel, do.
- 4 John S. Little, Germantown, Phila. co.
- 5 Eleazer T. McDowell, Doylestown, Bucks co.
- 6 Benj. Frick, Limerick, P. O. Montgomery co.
- 7 Samuel Shaffer, Chester county.
- 8 William Heister, New Holland, Lancaster co.
- 9 John S. Heister, Reading, Berks co.
- 10 John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon co.
- 11 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton co.
- 12 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne co.
- 13 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna co.
- 14 James Pollock, Milton, Northumberland co.
- 15 Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland co.
- 16 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburg, Adams co.
- 17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata co.
- 18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset co.
- 19 Daniel Washbaugh, Bedford, Bedford co.
- 20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington co.
- 21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburg, Allegheny co.
- 22 James M. Power, Greenfield, Mercer co.
- 23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren co.
- 24 Benj. Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

## The Legislature.

Our State Legislature, no doubt, terminated their labors at Harrisburgh, on Monday last. Our news from there is down to the noon of that day, at which time the Governor had just signed the Bill for the sale of the Main Line of our Public Works, it having previously passed both houses. The price is fixed at \$20,000,000, and the Act contains a section authorizing the laying of a State Tax of three mills on the dollar, to pay the interest of our debt.

On Monday, Mr. Bigler, resigned his office of Speaker of the Senate, and after a number of ballotings, Mr. Wilcox was chosen in his place.

The Governor also vetoed the Appropriation Bill, on account of its containing a clause taxing the salaries of Judges. The reason given by the Governor is, that the Supreme Court have decided that the Legislature possesses no power to tax such salaries.

## General Markle.

The spirited Whigs of Philadelphia, favorable to the election of the Hero of Mississinewa, to the Gubernatorial Chair, held a mass meeting on Friday evening last, in front of the Old State House, in that City. Thousands were in attendance, and every thing passed off in the most harmonious and spirited manner. A number of good addresses were delivered.

## Lehigh County Bank.

The Bill for the incorporation of the Lehigh County Bank has become a law. The Capital is fixed at \$100,000; all of which must be paid in before the Bank can begin operations. The Stockholders are also made personally responsible for the management of the affairs of the Institution.

## Berks County Bank.

We are glad to announce that the Legislature has passed a law to redeem the over issue of relief Notes by the Berks County Bank.

## Death of a Member of Congress.

The Hon. P. E. Bossier, member of Congress from Louisiana, died at his residence in Washington on Wednesday night last, after an illness of many weeks.

## Adjournment of Congress.

A Washington letter writer states that it is the settled determination of a majority of the members of Congress to adjourn on the 27th instant.



## OLD VIRGINIA, O. K.

The good "Old Dominion" is coming to swell the tide of Whig triumph, which has set in against the spoilsmen and office seekers.—We have not yet received returns from every part of the State, but as far as heard from, the news is of the most exhilarating character; and shows an astonishing Whig gain.

In fifty three counties heard from, the Whigs have carried 43 members of the Legislature, and the Locos 23. Last year, in the same counties the Whigs had 35, and the Locos 31,—showing a nett Whig gain of 9 members. A gain of 5 more will secure a majority on joint ballot, and secure the election of a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Rives, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

In two Districts there were elections for Congressmen, to supply the places of Messrs. Wise and Gilmer. The Whigs have carried both—last year the Locos carried both. This is a gain of two more Whig Congressmen, making fourteen since the beginning of the Session.

Since writing the above, we have received the N. Y. Tribune, of Tuesday, which contains the following extract of a letter from Washington.

"I am informed that Post Master General Wickliffe, has returns from various parts of Virginia, by to-day's mails, which render certain a Whig majority of ten on joint ballot.—Huzza, for the Old Dominion!"

Huzza, say we too, for the Old Dominion, and let every State follow its glorious example.

## New York Town Elections.

The Town Elections in this State have closed, and the Albany Daily gives returns of the Supervisors elected in each county, which sum up as follows:

	1844.	1843.
Van Buren,	457	545
Whig,	408	337
Native,	17	0
Total,	884	882

Whig gain, from last year 71; Loco loss, 86. Net Whig gain, 157.

## The National Convention.

The Whig National Convention, met at Baltimore, yesterday, and nominated candidates for President and Vice President. Henry Clay, no doubt, received the unanimous nomination for the first office. Next week we shall be able to announce who was selected for the second.

## The Ratification Convention.

This is the day fixed for the grand assemblage of Whigs at Baltimore, to respond to the nominations which were made yesterday. For a week past the various routes leading to that city, have been crowded with delegates, hastening to be present on this interesting occasion; and from the arrangements every where made to secure a full attendance, we have no doubt the Monumental City is at this time literally jammed with human beings. We will be able next week to give an account of their doings.

## The Annexation of Texas.

The Treaty has at length been sent to the Senate, and its terms made known to the public eye. During the past week Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren have both published letters unfavourable to the annexation. It is conceded on all sides that it cannot be ratified.

## Beware of Counterfeits.

The Daily Chronicle of Wednesday last, says:—Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation. They are exceedingly well executed, and in the absence of sound would deceive almost any person. We were shown one of these pieces taken last evening, which was pronounced by judges to be genuine, until it was tested with acid when it was discovered to be worthless. The dates of the counterfeits are 1842, and 1843. A number of quarter dollars made of iron, brass, etc., and silvered over by the galvanic process are also circulating among us.

Drunkennes has been made a legal ground for a divorce in New York, by the legislature of that State—or rather it is about to be. A bill to that effect has been reported, and will no doubt become a law.

## The Crops.

We are informed, says the Baltimore Patriot, by an extensive flour merchant, who has recently been through three counties in Maryland and nine in Virginia, that the prospect for a large crop of Wheat has never been better than it is at the present time in those counties.

From the Daily Forum.

## Amos Kendall, the Arch-Liar of Locofocoism—His Corruptions while in Office.

We hardly dare to trust ourselves to speak of Amos Kendall, as he deserves, for we have been taught to reverence grey hairs; but this hoary wretch has forfeited all claims to respect by his lying spirit and his desperate and fiendish attacks on estimable private citizens to subvert political ends. He has published to the world several recent tracts, in which "omens" are recounted as evidence that the vengeance of omnipotence has fallen on our nation in retribution for the election of Gen. Harrison and that the crime which the people of this Union committed in 1840, by refusing to elevate Martin Van Buren again to the Presidency has called down providential visitations on the land. The blasphemous wretch quotes scripture, as the devil can, "for his purpose," and irreverently mingles partisan falsehoods and sacred texts in the same black page of his infamous writings. We were inclined to believe his assertions, that our country has for its sins been visited with plagues as was Egypt of old for its hardness of heart, it would be difficult to give an expression of loathing to the plagues of lice, locusts and vermin which beset the Court of Pharaoh, more complete than is felt towards the pestilent influences produced by Kendall, Blair, Isaac Hill, Medary, and others, self-generated from the corruption and rottenness of Van Burenism.

As Kendall has taken upon himself the office of lay preacher for locofocoism, to convert the heathenish Whigs, it may be worth while to inquire in what college he received his diploma, and by what imposition of hands he received orders. He is a true graduate of the Van Buren school, bold, unscrupulous and never sticking at a lie, except when the truth will equally serve his turn; a public plunderer who has lived for years on the federal treasury, and when his hand was withdrawn by the voice of popular indignation, becoming an eleemosynary pensioner on his party, and cringing at the feet of those whose principles he has slandered and intentions perverted—showing himself as ready could he have obtained the public printing at the present session, to betray his latest friend, Van Buren, as he was once before to prove treacherous to his early friend, Mr. Clay. To show how totally unfit he is to be the censor of political morals, we avail ourselves of some facts in his official career, which we find in the Washington Standard.

Amos Kendall, all the world knows, (many a contractor to his utter ruin) was Postmaster General under both Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. During his incumbency the "incidental expenses" of the Post Office Department rose from 75 or \$80,000 per annum, to the enormous sum of \$437,000 in one or two years. In his Annual Report of 1836, he said, "It is expected that the Department will have a surplus of cash in Bank before the first of August next, exceeding \$700,000!"

In his previous Annual Report of 1835, which was, we think, his first one, he had said that the condition of the department, when he entered it, was almost hopeless. Hopeless one year, and a promised surplus of near three quarters of a million the next! Now, it will be recollected, that 1836 was a year for a Presidential election; Van Buren was in the field, and a strong prejudice against him. It was therefore necessary to lie the people into the belief that he had extricated the Department from its "hopeless condition" to a position of unexampled solvency! In 1837 he reported that the anticipations of a surplus were more than realized, and that the Department was ahead \$800,000. But in the same report, he shows us that the Treasury was not to receive any benefit from the surplus, but he told us what disposition he intended to make of it, in this language:

"In consequence of the failure of Congress to reduce the postages at the last session, arrangements have been made to improve the mail service beyond the extent of the accruing revenue, so as to absorb the surplus. The career of improvement has been arrested by apprehensions of a reduction of revenue, growing out of the general commercial embarrassments; but no reduction of the service contracted for is at present contemplated."

This was a strange time, to extend the service, when a "reduction of revenue" was apprehended, and "commercial embarrassment" existed! Any one might have foreseen the event—it will appear by reference to his next annual report of 1838, that not only was the whole surplus of \$800,000 wasted, but he was unable to pay demands to the amount of \$349,641, on the department. In 1837 he said that "no reduction of the service contracted for" was contemplated; in 1838 he says "to avoid danger of embarrassment from the recent check upon the revenue of the Department, retrenchments and suspensions of service have been made to the amount of \$349,641." Was there ever such gross contradiction! There was a deficiency acknowledged in 1838;—when from the same report it appears that the revenue of the year had increased \$160,000, from the previous year, which added to the surplus of 800,000, also acknowledged, gives near a million dollars lost, squandered or stolen during the year! What became of this sum? how was it expended? who received it? The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1838, exceeded those of the previous year more than one million, three hundred thousand dollars!—a

sum equal nearly to the entire expenditure of the previous year!

How was this enormous increase expended? A friend has given us a clue, in one item of expenditure denominated "incidental expenditure" amounting in that year to the extraordinary sum of \$437,349 55. This item did not obtain a place in the report, though it might seem to deserve a very conspicuous one, if we estimate its importance by its magnitude, or as compared with previous "incidental expenditures." In his report of 1835, Mr. Kendall says the "incidental expenses" amounted to \$92,924 92; the previous year it was much less. Thus it will be seen, that during this unfortunate year, 1838, the "incidental expenses" are swelled to an enormous amount, and exceed those of 1835 more than three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. This item of "incidental expenditure," was omitted by Mr. Kendall in all his reports, subsequent to 1835, and why? We learn from authentic sources that "it is a branch of expenditure, subject to the exclusive direction of the Postmaster General, and may be considered as his secret service fund, and might be used for political objects, if that officer had not sufficient integrity and moral honesty to resist such a temptation to use power and money in aid of party movements, as everybody knows Amos Kendall has. Certainly: his integrity is proof against any such temptation. But one fact is undeniable: that under Mr. Van Buren's administration the expenditures under the head of "incidental expenditures" exceeded that under Gen. Jackson's administration by more than a million of dollars. We leave it to those who use the money to render an account of it, and call upon them to do so.

Is it at all wonderful that, with such an administration of the Post Office Department, with the bung-hole of "Incidental Expenditures" wide open, the Department became bankrupt, and that an appropriation of half a million of dollars from the Treasury became necessary to relieve it from debt when the Whigs came into power? And yet this honest Amos is laboring with as much assiduity and zeal to raise from the dead the administration of Mr. Van Buren as a hyena labors to dig up a corpse.—We mistake the people egregiously, if they have any desire to see that rotten administration exhumed, for, "by this time it stinketh," not being in very good order even four years ago, when there was a majority of 145,000 against it.

## General Markle's Competency.

The Somerset Herald, in speaking of the charge of incompetency, so boldly made by Locofoco editors, against Gen. Markle, says:

This declaration of the Locofoco press, is an insult to the people of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Beaver, Somerset and other Western counties where Gen. Markle is best known, and where his worth is appreciated—an insult that will be resented at the ballot box, so as to make these revilers of the old Patriot tremble.

We know not what standard the Locofocos would establish, by which to judge of a man's capacity to fill the Gubernatorial chair; but this we do know, if Gen. Markle had been half as long in public life as Henry A. Muhlenberg, the Locofoco nominee, he would have given a thousand stronger and better evidences of capacity to fill the office of Governor than Mr. Muhlenberg has done. We know the old Hero of Mississinewa intimately and well, and we feel indignant when we hear charges of incompetency, which we know to be false, urged against him. We know him to be a man of sound sense, strong judgment, extensive reading, and one well acquainted with the political topics of the day, and we therefore tell those who clamor so much about his incompetency, that they are either ignorant of his character, or they wilfully and basely falsify.

We have said that the Locofoco Press, with three exceptions, had made the charge of unfitness. It may be well to mention the fact, that those exceptions are the Locofoco papers published in Westmoreland, the county where Gen. Markle resides. They have not yet pretended to tell the people of that county, that the man who lives among them, and is esteemed by them for his many virtues and excellent qualities, is unfit to be Governor, and our word for it, they dare not do it.

But the People understand this charge, it was made by the same party against the lamented Harrison. An indignant people then told these calumniators, in thunder tones, that they lied; and the same people, that performed an act of justice to the good Harrison by protecting him from the calumnies of pensioned editors and hirelings, will now step forward to the rescue of Harrison's fighting Captain, and triumphantly sustain him, against those who wish to destroy him by defamation!

## Arrival of Gen. Thompson.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, late Minister of the United States to Mexico, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th instant, in the U. S. Brig Bainbridge, which left Vera Cruz on the 1st instant.

Gen. Thompson, previous to his departure, visited SANTA ANNA at his country seat, and obtained, by his earnest solicitation in their behalf, the liberation of the remainder of the Texan prisoners, taken in September 1842, at San Antonio de Bexar.

About the time of his departure, the question of the annexation of Texas to the U. S. excited the wrath of the press which was responded to by the people.

REMINISCENCES.—His (Andrew Jackson's) election will be a curse to the country.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America.—[Andrew Jackson to Judge Breckenridge.]

## The Postage Bill.

The Washington Spectator gives the following abstract of the bill reducing the rates of postage, as ordered to a third reading in the Senate by a large majority on Wednesday of last week.

For every single letter for less than 30 miles, 3 cents; over 30 and not over 100, 5 cents; over 100 and not exceeding 300, 10 cts.; over 300, 15 cents. Single, double, and quadruple letters in proportion. A quarter of an ounce in weight equivalent to a single letter. Drop letters, 2 cents each. Letters advertised to be charged with the cost of advertising. Newspapers not more than 1900 square inches, may be sent through the mail by their publishers to subscribers within 30 miles free of postage; beyond 30 and not over 100 miles a half cent; over 100 miles 1 cent. On newspapers of greater size than 1900 square inches, the same rates of postage as magazines or pamphlets.—Printed or lithographed circulars not larger than foolscap shall be charged 2 cents each sheet for any distance. Pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, 2 1-2 cents each copy weighing not more than an ounce, not exceeding 100 miles; 5 cents for any greater distance; and 1 cent additional for each additional ounce in weight, a fraction of more than half an ounce to be charged as an ounce. Where the mail is so heavy as to retard materially the speed, a separate mail to be provided for letters. All acts granting the right to any person to receive through the mail free of postage letters or newspapers, &c. are annulled. The officers of Government having the franking privilege to keep an account of the postage on all official matter received or transmitted through the mail, and the same to be paid out of the contingent funds of the respective Departments.

The franking privilege allowed to the three Assistant Postmasters General and the Postmasters throughout the Union on letters only relating to the business of the Department.—The President, Vice President, widows of ex-Presidents, ex-Presidents, ex Vice Presidents, the Heads of Departments, and Attorney General, are allowed the franking privilege; Members of Congress, Delegates of Territories, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, authorized to receive and transmit public documents free of postage, and also during each session, and for thirty days preceding and subsequent, to receive all letters not exceeding two ounces; the postage on all over two ounces to be paid out of the contingent fund of each House. In lieu of the privilege therefore allowed of transmitting written or printed matter, free of postage, to be furnished with a number of free stamps or envelopes, equal to five per day during the session; but any matter enclosed in them, weighing more than two ounces, to be subject to postage. Private expresses and mails forbidden under heavy penalties, as also those transmitting the letters, and the proprietors of the means of conveyance. The free exchange of newspapers between publishers permitted. Heavy penalties provided for all violation of the law. Contracts for the mail hereafter to be given to the lowest bidder, without regard to the mode of conveyance, and the contractor not required to take the stock of his predecessor. Letters to be advertised in papers having the largest circulation, if inserted for a price not greater than is now fixed by law.

## How to Clean a Fowling Piece.

Sir Asley Cooper seemed to be innately philosophically disposed, and always had some object of practical utility in view. In this scientific inquiry, he had a remarkable facility of applying his knowledge to the daily concerns of life, and delighted in suggesting improvements for matters which might also appear too trifling to attract his notice. A friend of his says:—"I remember upon one occasion saying in his hearing, I must send my gun to have it cleaned, for it has become so much loaded, that it has become unfit for use."—"Pooh!" said he, "send it to London! Keep a few ounces of quicksilver in the gun case, and then you can easily unload your gun yourself. Stop up the touch hole by means of a little wax; and then pouring the quicksilver into the barrels, roll it along them for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the gun as clean as the first day it came out of the shop. You have then only to strain the quicksilver through a piece of thin washy leather, and it is again fit for use, for the lead will be left in the strainer." This plan has been used with perfect success.

COMMON SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.—On the 27th, a bill to suspend all appropriations to Common Schools, Academies, &c. passed on second reading, and the bill to regulate the issuing of certificates in payment of interest on the State Debt, passed final reading.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE SHOEMAKERS.—That the present Tariff protects the American Boot-makers, by placing a duty of \$1 25 per pair on imported boots. The new bill reported by a Van Buren committee of Congress reduces that duty to 30 per cent.—about one half! Yet these men pretend to be the friends of the Working Man!—State Tribune.

During Mr. Clay's Southern tour, he was called upon to reply to an address from a deputation of cabinet-makers. In the course of his remarks, the "bank aristocrat, who has not a single feeling in common with the working people," stated that his only surviving full brother was a cabinet-maker, and that much of the furniture now in use at Ashland was the work of that brother's hands. There will be another cabinet-maker in the family before the world is a year older!